Lutley Guide for Parents Year 5 Spelling Spring 1

Previously learned rules from Autumn 2

- Use of the hyphen •
- Revision of plurals (adding '-s', '-es' and '-ies') from Year 4
- Revision of apostrophes for contraction and possession from Year 4
- Year 5/6 non-negotiables

Spring term 1 spelling rules:

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- Words ending in '-ably' and '-ibly'

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- Year 5/6 non-negotiables

Key vocabulary A prefix is added at the beginning of the Prefix word to alter the meaning of the word- e.g. disappear. Suffix A suffix is an 'ending', used at the end of one word to turn it into another word- e.g. teach<u>er</u> Root word A root word is a word or word part that can form the basis of new words through the addition of prefixes and suffixes- actingthe root word is act. Compound A compound word contains at least two root words- e.g whiteboard and word bookshop. Vowel The letters a,e,i,o,u. Most of the letters of the alphabet Consonants represent consonants; the letters a, e, i, o, u are vowels. Two different words are homophones if Homophone they sound exactly the same when pronounced. Two different words are homonyms if they Homonym both look exactly the same when written, and sound exactly the same when pronounced. Every word belongs to a word class which Word class summarises the ways in which it can be used in grammar- e.g noun, adverb, adjective. A word's etymology is its history, its origins Etymology in earlier 'forms' of English' or other languages, and how its form and meaning have changed. A word's morphology is its internal make-Morphology up in terms of root words and suffixes or prefixes. GPC Grapheme Phoneme Correspondence.

Year 5 and Year 6 Non-Negotiable Spelling List It is the expectation that pupils in Year 5 and 6 understand the meaning of and are able to spell the following words fluently.

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accommodale	communicate	equip (-ped,	interfere	privilege	anticreur
accompany	community	-ment)	interrupt	profession	suggest
according	competition	especially	language	programme	symbol
achieve	conscience	exaggerate	leisure	pronuncialion	system
aggressive	conscious®	excellent	lightning	queue	temperature
amateur	controversy	existence	marvellous	recognise	thorough
ancient	convenience	explanation	mischievous	recommend	lwel _f th
apparent	correspond	familiar	muscle	relevant	variety
appreciate	criticise	foreign	necessary	restaurant	vegetable
altached	(crific + ise)	tarfi	neighbour	rhyme	vehicle
available	curtosily	frequently	nuisance	rhythm	yachł
average	definite	government	оссиру	sacrifice	
awkward	desperate	guarantee	occur	secretary	
bargain	determined	harass	opportunity	shoulder	
bruise	develop	hindrance	parliament	signature	
calegory	dictionary	identily	persuade	sincere(ly)	
cemetery	disastrous	immediate(ly)	physical	soldier	
commiltee	embarrass	individual	prejudice	stomach	
	environment				

Each week, you child should practise their spellings in their homework books. They will be given a spelling home learning sheet with their spelling rule for that week and their spellings will be recorded in their planners. In order to practise this half term's spellings, you could try the following strategies that are most appropriate for this half term's spellings.

Words ending 'ably', and '-ibly'

comfort_bly

Rare GPCs

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lar root.

spell

Rare GPCs (bruise, guarantee, immediately, vehicle,

Homophones (led/lead, steel/steal, alter/altar)

How can you support their spelling practice?

Words without some/all vowels

This strategy is useful where the vowel voices are the challenge in the words. Write the words without the vowels and ask your child to choose the correct vowel to put in the space.

Segmentation strategies

Breaking the word into syllables and then segmenting the phonemes within a syllable.

Breaking the word into morphemes (prefix/root/suffix).

Identifying words within words. Making links between the word and other words that they know, for example: other words with the same prefix/suffix; words that sound the same (analogy); words with the same or a simi-

Identifying parts of the word that are really tricky to